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ALEXANDER FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN, Professor of Anthropology at Clark University, died April 8, 1914, after a short illness. He was born at Kenninghall, England, in 1865, but the family came to the United States while he was still a child, and after a short stay in New York State they moved to Peterborough, near Toronto, Canada. After a rapid course at school and collegiate institute, he entered Toronto University, where he received the B.A. degree in 1886 with honors in modern languages and ethnology. In 1887 he was appointed Fellow in University College, Toronto, which appointment he held for three years. During these years he made a study of the Mississauga Indians of Skugog, and he visited British Columbia for field-work among the Kootenay Indians.

In 1890 he was appointed Fellow in Anthropology at Clark University where he continued his studies under the direction of Professor Franz Boas, taking the Ph.D. degree in 1892, and presenting as his doctor's dissertation "The Language of the Mississauga Indians of Skugog." He entered the department as Lecturer in Anthropology in the fall of 1892, at a time when appointments in that field were rare in our universities and unknown in our colleges. He was promoted to the Acting Assistant Professorship in 1900, to the Assistant Professorship in 1904, and to the Professorship in 1911.

Chamberlain showed ability along literary and linguistic lines from early youth; and he was always interested in political affairs. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature—a bibliography before us covering the years 1886-1910 contains no fewer than 711 titles. He rendered special service in the compilation of a yearly bibliography for the *American Anthropologist*, was for some years editor of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, and, since 1911, the active editor of the *Journal of Religious Psychology*. In 1896 he brought out his first book, "The Child and Childhood in Folk-Thought," which was followed in 1900 by "The Child: A Study in the Evolution of Man," which has gone through several editions. He contributed the article on the North American Indians to the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*—an article that has attracted wide attention among ethnologists. At the time of his death he was at work on a Kootenay Dictionary, one part of which he had already completed, for the Bureau of Ethnology.

Dr. Chamberlain was deeply interested in subject races and was a staunch champion of the Indian and the negro. In politics he was a foe to all jobbery and "political pull," and he was known as an uncompromising democrat.

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